

POOLE CAUGHT BY REEVES

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Soldier Poole, who is wanted in Sacramento for the theft of some valuable jewelry, was captured by Detective Reeves yesterday afternoon at Waianae unexpectedly. Reeves was sent down the road to investigate some burglaries at Waianae, and on his way on the train heard of the trip of a strange white man through the country the day before. On inquiry the description of the stranger seemed to tally with that of the missing soldier, and when Waianae was reached Reeves started on a still hunt.

Strangers, and especially white strangers, are a seven-days' wonder in small country places here, and when inquiry was made among the residents, as to the whereabouts of the stranger there was plenty of information forthcoming. The officer was told that the hunk was playing cards with some women at the beach. Reeves got the Deputy Sheriff and an officer and went to the place where the stranger was enjoying himself, and, recognizing Poole, placed him under arrest.

Poole offered no resistance whatever and did not appear to be the very dangerous man that his friends had tried to make him out to be to the police. He is now in custody, and will be held pending directions for his disposition from the Chief of Police of Sacramento, who has been notified of the capture of the man.

A diary was found on the prisoner when searched by Reeves. It reads as follows:

The first trip around the Hawaiian Island on the 29th day May starting from Honolulu spending the first night at Iwaea (Aiea) visiting the Iwaea (Aiea) sugar plantation next morning took the limited on the Ocha (Oahu) R. R. to Ewa Mills where I spent a very pleasant evening with the natives with their singing and string music and above all the Hula dancing biding them good bye the next morning I took the train for a very beautiful beach town called Waianae where I was greeted with another feast corresponding to the one at Ewa Mills with the exception of the wine and gin which were added to it which made us all very lively and full of fun but yet very peaceable a native as a general rule under the influence of liquor is a very quiet and peaceable person to get along with but I stayed all night which was Sunday and until Monday afternoon after bidding them adieu at 4:30 I took the train to another beautiful plantation called Waiwae where I met with a German and his wife and told them of my experience with the natives and when they found out that the native songs made a hit with me they first got busy with a graphophone and played about 150 or 175 pieces consisting of American and native music and then they sang lots of native songs and of course the Germans are very fond of beer so we had several bottles of beer and then we sang and danced to the music of the graphophone until we were tired and sleepy then we retired for the night not expecting such a surprise when about 10 o'clock in the morning a native and his wife who were just married the night previous were shivered and we were aroused from our slumbers and invited to attend the party which in their language is called Luau (luau) so we were practically up all night and we had eaten and drunk so much during the night that none of us cared for any breakfast the following morning at 9:30 after bidding all my strange but true friends good bye I took the train again for Kahuku where I spent another pleasant evening with a large family of natives this little town I forgot to mention is right at the end of the R. R. after spending a pleasant evening and most of the next day here I took the train at 4:30 P. M. toward Honolulu again and stopped at a little Japanese town which I passed on my way out by the name of Puukili where I had an enjoyable supper consisting of rice and many kinds of meat and Japanese wine I spent the night here with a Japanese family and next morning took the train back to Honolulu and I can truthfully say that the trip I just laid before you is worth any man's money.

Poole made the following statement at the police station last evening:

"I first knew of the trouble I was in by reading of it in the paper. I did not want to go back to the Coast, as I was being treated right here and liked it at the barracks. That is what made me beat it. I read the paper and then came down town. I went around among the boys a little and they were all talking about what the paper had to say about me. I went out to the barracks again and a cop in a buggy stopped me when I got off the car and asked me if I was Poole. I told him that I was not and then made for the country.

"All I know of the trouble in Sacramento is that early in December there was a woman whose father ran an ice cream parlor on K. street between 5th and 6th. She lost a watch from the store and asked me if I knew anything about it. I did not. After I first heard of the loss of the watch I was around in Sacramento about three weeks and then enlisted in the Army. I came down here in February."

A CERTAIN CURE FOR BOWEL COMPLAINT.

When attacked with diarrhoea or bowel complaint you want a medicine that acts quickly. The attack is always sudden, generally severe and with increasing pain. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has never been known to fail in any case of colic, diarrhoea or summer complaint in children. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BRECKONS CITED IN POLICE COURT

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

United States District Attorney R. W. Breckons was arrested yesterday, on a warrant sworn out by Theodore Richards and issued by District Magistrate Andrade, charging him with violation of Section 3088 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii, in being present at a prize fight.

The arrest, which was formal and purely technical, was made by Sheriff Iauka who, in company with Judge Andrade, went to the Judiciary building with the warrant. Mr. Breckons was in Judge Dole's court room at the time engaged in the trial of the Koki case. A note was sent to him saying he was wanted in his office. When he went there, Sheriff Iauka stated his mission, formerly served the warrant, and Judge Andrade took his recognizance until this morning at 9 o'clock.

The action in swearing out a warrant under the Territorial law was not the action of the Civic Federation, but of Theodore Richards in his capacity as a citizen. Mr. Richards wished this clearly understood. It seems also to have been done without prior consultation of an attorney.

Theodore Richards and Rev. E. W. Thwing had a consultation with Breckons on Monday concerning action to be taken regarding Saturday night's contest. Breckons refused to take any action pending instructions from Washington, he having written fully regarding the matter to the Department of Justice. Mr. Richards and Mr. Thwing having been made acquainted with the tenor of the letter.

Richards and Thwing then consulted Judge Dole, urging him that he issue a warrant. Judge Dole took the ground that while he had the power to issue a warrant, still the matter having been reported to the Department of Justice at its request, he thought it only proper to wait until the views and wishes of the department could be learned. Though he might issue warrants to bring persons accused before him, and though they might be committed to await the action of the grand jury, even if the grand jury found indictments, the District Attorney could not prosecute them. Judge Dole expressed the opinion that if those interested were determined to take action at once, the place for them to proceed was in the Territorial courts. When Theodore Richards applied for a warrant for Breckons it was suggested to him by both Sheriff Iauka and Judge Andrade that a penal summons would answer every purpose of bringing both Breckons and the whole matter before the court. Mr. Richards, however, said that as he was the one responsible for the action he desired to take, he felt it must be in his own way.

Warrants were also issued on Richards' complaint against Jockey Willis and Ah Sam. Willis was booked to sail by the Mauna Kea for Hilo where he is engaged to ride. He was required to give bonds in the penal sum of \$500 which were speedily secured. Ah Sam was released on his own recognizance, as Breckons had been.

The cases being in the District Court they come under the jurisdiction of County Attorney Cathcart or some one of his deputies, to prosecute. Lyle A. Dickey was later in the day retained to assist the prosecution. He went at once to consult with Cathcart. The latter said that the thing had been sprung without consultation with him; that he did not intend that his office should be used to work the whims or purposes of individuals. He should therefore consider the matter whether in his opinion the cases ought to be prosecuted or not, and would act accordingly. If he determined that the cases ought to be prosecuted he would personally be in court to prosecute them. If he decided that the cases ought not to be prosecuted he would nolle prosecute them. So that it will not be known until this morning what will be done, whether they will be nolle or prosecuted, or whether Dickey will be allowed to appear on behalf of the prosecution.

A number of lawyers have volunteered to defend Breckons. Among them are Holmes & Stanley, W. A. Kinney, M. F. Prosser and Frank Thompson.

The list of witnesses named on the subpoena is as follows: Frank E. Thompson, W. C. Peacock, Charles E. Weston, George F. Henshall, C. S. Crane, Edward Dekum, John Lucas, Dr. F. H. Humphris, Edward Dekum is in Europe. Just how he came to be reported as among those present at the contest was a subject for quip and joke around town.

Breckons declined to discuss his arrest further than to say that several lawyers had volunteered to defend him. The section of the statute under which these warrants have been sworn out is as follows:

Section 3088. Any affray is the fighting of two or more persons in a public place; and includes any prize fight or other premeditated contention, where no weapons are used. Whoever takes part in, encourages, or promotes an affray, or is willfully present as a spectator at any prize fight or other premeditated contention, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment at hard labor not more than six months.

FEDERAL COURT PAYING THOUSAND A WEEK

The United States Court is distributing Federal money in this Territory at the rate of about \$1000 a week. This rate has been going on for about three months.

Monday and Tuesday, United States Marshal Hendry paid out \$1264.75 in jurors' fees alone. Something over \$800 was paid out last week.

SIGNED FOR SIX MONTHS.

The crew of the yacht Hawaii have signed for the round trip. The articles read that they will take her to any California port and return to Honolulu at a regular stated wage per month, the trip not to consume more than six months.

DEATH OF PRINCE DAVID KAWANANAKOA YESTERDAY

Was Heir Presumptive
of the Throne of
Hawaii.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Prince David Kawananakoa died at the Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, at 5:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had been taken ill ten days before, a cold developing into pneumonia. Col. Samuel Parker, Mrs. Parker, the Misses Muriel and Beatrice Campbell and ex-Governor John Baker of Hilo are supposed to have been at the bedside of the dying man. Prince and Princess Kalaniana'ole, who had been summoned from Washington, are expected today. It is probable that the body will arrive here on the Manchuria about June 14. The funeral will doubtless be conducted with royal honors and the body placed in the Mausoleum after lying in state at the Roman Catholic cathedral. The completed arrangements will be made known in a few days.

Prince David Laamea Kawananakoa Kahalepouli Pihikoi was not only created a prince as a member of the Kalakaua dynasty, but he was descended from lines of kingly ancestors both of Hawaii and Kauai, and was the great grandson of Kaumuali, the last king of Kauai. Prince David was born February 19, 1868, at Kaala, at the mouth of Pauoa Valley, Honolulu, on the old homestead of Kapolani, the wife of King Kalakaua. He was the son of the High Chief David Kahalepouli Pihikoi and the Princess Kinohake Kekaule. David Pihikoi was the son of the Chief Pihikoi and the High Chiefess Kekaule, the latter being the sister of Kapaka, father of Queen Liliuokalani, thereby making the late Prince David second cousin of the Queen. The Princess Kekaule was the daughter of the High Chief Kihio and the Princess Kinohake, the latter, as above stated, being the daughter of King Kaumuali, last king of Kauai, who relinquished his rights to the throne to Kamehameha the Great. King Kaumuali married the Princess Kapuamohu, his half-sister, their mother being the Queen Kamehameha. Prince David's grandmother, the Princess Kinohake, was called a "maupio," which means that she was the issue of two high chiefs, thereby giving her the highest rank known in Hawaiian genealogy.

Prince David's great-grandfather, Kihio, was a son of Laakea, a high chief, who in turn was a descendant of Queen Kalanika'uleiwa, a queen of Hawaii. On both sides of the house Prince Kawananakoa comes from royal lineage of Kauai and Hawaii.

The Prince was educated under the late Alatau Atkinson and at Punahou College, and later he became a student at the San Mateo Military School in California. He was afterwards sent to England, where he attended school for two years, traveling much on the continent and being received in many of the royal courts of Europe. His brother, Prince Kihio Kalaniana'ole, the present Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, accompanied him throughout Europe.

When King Kalakaua was crowned in 1883 (about nine years after his accession to the throne of Hawaii), Prince Kawananakoa, with his two brothers, Edward and Kihio, was created a Prince of the Crown of the Kalakaua dynasty, so that he would be in line of succession to the throne as Kalakaua II. The Prince was always present with the King at state receptions, banquets and levees, and on all formal occasions he received with His Majesty. Whenever the King made calls aboard foreign warships, Prince David accompanied him. After the death of Kalakaua, the Prince David and Kihio resided with the widowed Queen Kapolani, mainly at her home in Waikiki, which is now the home of Prince Kalaniana'ole.

In 1900, when Hawaii became a Territory, Prince David was the candidate of the Democratic party for Delegate to Congress, running against Colonel Samuel Parker, Republican, and Robert Wilcox, Home Ruler, the latter being elected. Prince David was also one of the delegates to the Democratic Convention at Kansas City in 1900. The handsome silk banner borne to Kansas City by the delegates is now an ornament of the Kawananakoa home on Pensacola street.

On January 6, 1902, Prince Kawananakoa married Miss Abigail Wahlkahuia Campbell, daughter of the late James Campbell, at the old Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, just three days after the marriage of her mother, Mrs. Abigail Campbell, to Colonel Samuel Parker at the same place. On the occasion of the Kawananakoa nuptials, Archbishop Reardon, Bishop Montgomery and Father Prendergast officiated. The entire party went to Washington, D. C., to spend their honeymoon.

A. L. C. ATKINSON COUNSEL FOR ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

On Monday the Anti-Saloon League voted to engage Hon. A. L. C. Atkinson as its legal adviser. He has accepted the position and begun work. This action means the prosecution of the campaign against the saloon with fresh vigor and resourcefulness. An entirely new line-up of supporters for this cause has been assured. Men like Hon. H. P. Baldwin of Maui and Hon. George R. Carter are behind the movement, while as representative of the new blood in the organization Mr. J. P. Cooke has been added to the finance committee. The first objective in the campaign now on foot will be a local backing of the Liquor Commissioners in their determination to weed out the saloons which most glaringly menace public order and decency. The second number in the program will be the safeguarding of the present liquor law, the slogan being, "Let it alone." The third will be local option. Those unacquainted with the Hawaiians do not know what a deep interest they are taking in this conflict against the saloon. They have begun to see that alcohol means death to their race, and that they have been deceived by those who have led them to believe that liquor drinking is a mark of progress in civilization. All along the line recruits are rallying to the Anti-Saloon cause from the ranks of leading Hawaiians. The coming campaign will be a hot one, and the new attorney of the league will put all his enthusiastic resourcefulness into the battle to win.



THE LATE PRINCE DAVID
KAWANANAKOA.

moon, remaining there two weeks, and then returned to Honolulu.

For the past four years Prince and Princess Kawananakoa have resided at their attractive home in Pensacola street, the home being filled with rare relics of the Kalakaua reign, including many emblems of Hawaiian royalty.

Besides his brother, Prince Kihio Kalaniana'ole, the deceased leaves surviving him the Princess Kawananakoa and their three children, Abigail Kapolani, aged five years; David Kalakaua, four years, and Lydia Liliuokalani, three years.

At the Kawananakoa home there also resided an old native couple, Kauai and his wife Kellike, both of whom have been with the late Prince since his birth. Kauai is 87 years of age and his wife 83. Kauai has been Prince David's personal attendant always, and accompanied the young Prince when he went to Europe. He traveled with him on the mainland in later years. The old couple feel that they have lost their own child.

With Prince David at the time of his death were Colonel and Mrs. Samuel Parker, ex-Governor John Baker of Hilo, the Misses Muriel and Beatrice Campbell. It is likely that Prince and Princess Kalaniana'ole will arrive in San Francisco today from Washington. In all probability the body will be brought to Honolulu on the Pacific Mail S. S. Manchuria, sailing from San Francisco June 8, arriving here about June 14. As there are a large number of Hawaiians in San Francisco, including many of Hawaii's sweet singers, it is likely that a death watch will be maintained over the remains, much as if the body were in Honolulu. On arriving here it is likely that the body will lie in state, possibly at the Catholic cathedral, the Prince having become a Catholic about a year ago. Until that time Prince David was a member of the Masonic fraternity, a 32nd degree Mason, but he withdrew his membership then.

Prince David was ill about ten days. At first it was thought his illness might not be dangerous, and Miss Sargent of New York, who arrived Monday on the Siberia to be the Princess' guest this summer, was charged with the information concerning his illness. She arrived the morning news of a turn for the worse was cabled here. He left Honolulu May 8 on the S. S. Siberia, intending to remain on the Coast several months for the benefit of his health.

Prince David died at the Hotel Stewart, which is located on Geary street, opposite St. Francis Hotel. The hotel has become a sort of Honolulu headquarters and was under the management of Noah Gray, formerly manager of the Alexander Young Hotel of this city.

Prince David's uncle, the late King Kalakaua, also died in San Francisco, his death taking place at the Palace Hotel in 1891.

The death of Prince David Kawananakoa will stay proceedings set for hearing this week before Judge Lindsey. Frank J. Kruger is the plaintiff, with the Kapolani Estate and Alexander & Baldwin as garnishees and enjoined as to certain property. This matter was argued before Judge Lindsey yesterday and further argument was continued until Thursday.

There was filed for record yesterday with Registrar Merriam a deed by which Gilbert J. Waller was substituted for Samuel Parker as attorney in fact for David Kawananakoa. The deed was executed May 8, 1908. It is signed by both Parker and Kawananakoa. At the same time there was filed a deed by Kawananakoa by which he conveyed to E. A. C. Long, trustee, all the un conveyed portion of the premises described in Royal Patent (grant) 4636, situate at Auwailomau, Oahu. The Princess Kawananakoa and the Princess Kalaniana'ole both join in the deed to release any right of dower in the land. The consideration expressed is one dollar. There is no statement of the trust upon which the land is to be held.

SUGAR IS KING IN HAWAII-NEI

HONOLULU, T. H., May 12.—Sugar is King. To Hawaii he is a most indulgent monarch, for he has brought this little group of islands to the point where it is the greatest exporting country of its population on earth. This year the Hawaii sugar crop will sell for between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000. The price is high on account of great shortage in Cuba, Java and elsewhere. The crop here is larger than ever before. Last year it was 440,617 tons. This year it is estimated at from 475,000 to 500,000 tons.

Hawaii has been growing sugar for nearly a century. By 1875 the production had increased until the annual crop was 12,500 tons. Then something happened. The United States made a reciprocity treaty with the Kingdom of Hawaii and the sugar from the islands was admitted to America free of duty. Immediately the sugar business began to take on new life, although the crop returns did not show an enormous increase for some time. Sugar cane cannot be grown over night. Each crop grows two years in Hawaii. Even the two-year period was not the beginning of the greater day, for all great business must grow. Modern methods of agriculture have brought the Hawaiian cane fields to their present productivity, but it was the abolition of the duty on sugar entering the United States that made this development possible.

Twenty years after that treaty went into effect Hawaii became frightened lest the United States might abrogate it, as it had the right to do upon one year's notice. Hawaii was clamoring for annexation. The war with Spain came up, Hawaii's great strategic value was impressed upon Congress, and annexation came. Free sugar was made a fixture by that act, for Hawaii was annexed and made a part and parcel of the United States before the "insular possession," to which the Constitution does not follow the flag, was invented.

The treaty of 1875 was made before there was any beet sugar interests in the United States, or it would never have been made at all. If the American beet sugar industry had been as great in 1875 as it is now, Hawaiian annexation probably would have been defeated.

Hawaii, having benefited by these things, is now a unit in opposing the extension of like assistance to the Philippines. The worst nightmare that can come to a Hawaiian planter is the dream of Cuban annexation. Hawaii has the backing of the powerful beet sugar interests in this, and the beet sugar people have the backing of the entire "stand pat" party on principle, so its danger is remote.

It is interesting to take a retrospective glance at the industrial history of Hawaii to show what King Sugar, with an American free market, has done. Just twenty-five years ago a pamphlet was published in Honolulu reviewing the sugar industry of the islands. Maps of the various islands were given with the plantations marked on them in red. Tables showed how much land was planted in sugar cane and how much more there was available for that purpose. At that time, 1882, there were 55,000 acres of cane, and the estimate of the "maximum possible" acreage was 72,500. As a matter of fact the present acreage is 213,400, or nearly three times the "maximum possible" of twenty-five years ago. The same authority said that on the island of Oahu, where Honolulu is situated, the acreage was 3,000 and that its maximum extension would be 3,500. The sugar acreage of Oahu now is 36,532. The statistician of 1882 was honest and painstaking, and his estimates of the maximum possible extension of the industry were not made by guess, but by careful surveys. But he did not, and could not, take into consideration the present methods of irrigation and steam cultivation.

The irrigation plants now in use on Hawaiian sugar plantations cost over \$14,000,000. As there are only fifty plantations of considerable size this indicates a great expenditure for individual plants. In fact only twenty-six plantations have irrigation systems at all, the others depending on rainfall. Six plantations have plants which cost over a million dollars each. A good rain that will fill the reservoirs means a saving of a thousand dollars a day for pumping on more than one plantation.

This kind of agriculture requires capital. The sugar plantations of Hawaii have a combined capitalization of something over \$70,000,000. The ownership of this is divided between about 7,000 shareholders. The control of the sugar industry is centered in the hands of half a dozen big companies in Honolulu, sugar factors. These companies act as agents for the plantations, and they are not prohibited from owning shares in plantation stock, not by any means. There are fourteen sugar agents on the list, but there are six big ones. These big companies grew out of small stores established many years ago in the days when nobody dreamed of doing business by the millions.

The small sugar planters of the old days had to have supplies for their homes. They obtained them from a Honolulu trading store. When the crop was made they sold their sugar to the same store, or employed the store to act as agent for its sale. As the sugar business grew from a small matter of farming to the proportions of a mighty industry, the factors grew with it. But the old ways are strong, and these old institutions can today sell you anything from a million dollar steamship to a box of carpet tacks. They are still supply stores of the general type, waxed great and rich.

As half a dozen firms and a dozen or so men control the sugar business, they control the business of Hawaii. They are King Sugar's ministers. Up to this time no one of them has been charged with disloyalty to his monarch. They are faithful servants. It was inevitable, of course, that the concentration of this economic power into a few hands would cause strife. There have been sharp contests, there are now murmurings and bickerings.

It is said that a total stranger can buy machinery or other supplies from a sugar agent much cheaper than one of that agent's plantations can buy it. A muck raker would undoubtedly find some molasses on the times of his im-

EVANGELIST COMING HERE

The Y. M. C. A. has secured for a series of men's meetings, the man who is recognized as the greatest speaker to men in South Africa. He is making a two-year tour of the world, and in response to urging from both the New York office of the Y. M. C. A. and from the local association has consented to stop off one boat in Honolulu. He will arrive on the Mapuka June 27, and spend about a week in the city.

Mr. Russell will preach in Central Union church both morning and evening the last Sunday of the month, and meetings for men will be held in different places and at different times. The plan of these meetings to be made by the religious work committee of the Y. M. C. A. at a meeting Thursday afternoon.

Since being in the States the past few months, Mr. Russell has won for himself the name of "the Moody of South Africa," both his personal appearance and great success with men suggesting the title.

Speaking of his work in Washington, D. C., one of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries says of him: "He has the happy faculty of adapting himself to the meeting at hand; whether at the university, car barn, with the soldiers, at the engine house, or at the association, he has made himself at home, and given a straight gospel talk that touched the hearts of the men."

Mr. Russell has been in evangelical work in South Africa for thirty years. The story of his experience as a pioneer evangelist is a thrilling one. In the gold fields, with the Boers after the war, in Cape Town, then up and down over the whole country he went, everywhere welcomed and meeting with marked success in every field.

The visit of Rev. David Russell will be made the occasion of the greatest series of meetings for men Honolulu has had for many a day. He is a great man, and will do a lot of good while in the city.

JOHNSON AT PALO ALTO.

J. A. M. Johnson, well known to the trade as an importer of paper at Honolulu, and later at Yokohama, Japan, has resigned his position with the Japan Development and Trading Company, Yokohama, and is now at Palo Alto, Cal.—Paper Trade.

A. W. Carter, manager of the Parker Ranch, accompanied by his wife, returned to Hawaii yesterday.

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plemet if he trailed it over Hawaii. On the other hand, the prosperity of the islands and everybody in it has been made by sugar, is supported by sugar, and without sugar would perish miserably. The sugar barons have brought a great curse upon their land by the importation of an excess of Oriental labor, perhaps, but whatever blessings the country has they also brought.

Politics in Hawaii is not ideally free from corruption. It wasn't in the old days of the monarchy, and it isn't now. But it is to be doubted if any state in the Union has laws which throw as much light into the inside workings of corporations as do the laws of Hawaii. This in spite of the fact that a dozen men control all of the one great industry of the country. It is not meant that these laws are Utopian, or that they accomplish great results. It is merely the wonder that such public laws are on the statute books.

The sugar barons apparently have not been put to the necessity of studying politics. They had a bill in the legislature two years ago to enable them to bring in some Portuguese and Spanish immigrants, badly needed to relieve the labor situation. They didn't mention it to their leader in the Senate and it went to the table. If he had known it, it could have been passed without a word. As it was, it required hard work to pull it through. On the whole, the sugar barons seem not to be such bad fellows after all. The community knows that they have built its prosperity and, in a measure, the community is grateful.

These things may change. Some of the sugar barons are placing obstacles in the way of homesteadizing and other efforts toward Americanization, fearing the effect upon their system of labor. This attitude is antagonistic to the moving spirit of the territory, and when the clash comes it will be the sugar barons' heads that are cracked. Some of the sugar barons, especially the British and Germans, still believe, or affect to believe, that the United States will again open the doors to Asiatic immigration so far as Hawaii is concerned. The majority of the American planters look toward the south of Europe for help.

The sugar planters have problems, of course, but in Hawaii their outlook is rosy. Just now they are glorying in the biggest crop of their history and a top-notch price. Even if the dreaded thing happens and Philippine sugar, or even Cuban sugar, is admitted into the United States without duty, the sugar planters may find consolation in the rapidly increasing consumption of sugar in the United States, as might be expected, has been startlingly rapid. This growth continues all over the world, and the sugar producing sections are called upon to do their utmost. So far as Hawaii is concerned, it is believed that practically all the available sugar land is now under cultivation. But such predictions are uncertain, as witness the "maximum possible" estimate of twenty-five years ago. In the meantime, King Sugar smiles on Hawaii, and this territory is one part of the United States that knows not the meaning of industrial adversity in the good year 1908.